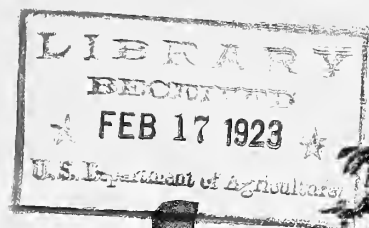


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1923



Making
GARDENS
and
LANDSCAPES
Beautiful

The
MAYO NURSERIES
Incorporated
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK



THE GIANTS' COUNCIL CHAMBER
Deep in the quiet woods and yet
within three miles of the center of
Rochester. Mayo landscape devel-
opment in the Strong Estate.

The Mayo Landscape Service



SOMEbody has said that "a man is what he eats." Somebody else, not so materialistic, has said that a man is what he thinks. But what a man thinks depends in large measure on his surroundings. If those surroundings are comfortable and beautiful, he is apt to be happy and useful. The children of beautiful homes have an advantage over other children—not in the enjoyment of material things but in the influence of beautiful surroundings. And beauty does not mean stately walls and gabled roofs: it may mean something much more modest.

It is only civilized man that has a permanent home: only the highly civilized and cultured man that has a beautiful home. The permanent home has always meant the planting of trees. They are really the things that make it permanent: they tie the house to the land, they fix it to the soil, they make it a part of things. The next step in home development has always been to add to the utility of shade and hedge the beauty of flowers. And so came and grew up the art of gardening. And gardening is an art. The culture of a nation can be accurately measured by its development of gardening.

In making gardens, there are many things to consider. A simple bed of perennial plants calls for a selection and arrangement that will preserve symmetry of outline and harmony of color. In planning and planting extensive grounds and large estates, the same idea is carried out on a larger scale: every part must fit into a pleasing whole. The attainment of the ideal calls for more than amateur knowledge of trees and plants; it has brought into service the recognized profession of Landscape Architecture. The intelligent laying out and proper planting of grounds has become recognized as being quite as important as the technical work of the architect of the house. In a way, it is more important because the house can be remodeled while grounds with large trees can be made to take other form only after a period of waiting in many cases. It is very important to make plantings with a view to the future as well as a view to immediate results; and the combination calls for much thought and work and knowledge of an expert character.

For those with large or small places who wish the advice of plant experts and landscape architects in planning the planting of grounds about their homes, we have a regular landscape department. We have a staff of competent landscape engineers and architects of long experience and practice, thoroughly familiar with plant production as well as with plant use and whose efforts are directed to providing beautiful and harmonious surroundings for homes. That may include, and often does, the making of Rose Gardens, of old-fashioned perennial gardens, of rockeries and Japanese gardens; it may call for making the most formal gardens or for the creation of naturalistic effects: making artificial lakes, brooks and waterfalls, of shaded paths in deep woods and the creation of new and unusual vistas of charming landscape effects in all corners of the grounds.

Our idea has not been to offer landscape service except in connection with the use of our own plant material: for we are primarily nurserymen and therefore primarily interested in the sale of the finest trees, shrubs and plants that can be had anywhere. But that interest cannot be separated from the import-

ance of the intelligent use and proper planting of what we sell. We want to see the very best and most satisfactory results achieved. That is why we place this landscape service at the disposal of our customers and only our customers: it is theirs; it is not sold. It is our expression of interest in what we sell and of our wish to have what we sell utilized to its fullest possibilities. Our experts are prepared to make professional visits for consultation and advice, to make surveys and plans and to carry forward construction and planting with trained labor under expert supervision. We personally supervise all our landscape work. We prefer not to leave it to chance or unskilled labor to follow planting directions furnished. We send an expert to supervise and even our own workmen, thus relieving our clients as well as ourselves of anxiety and worry. For consultation, we make a nominal charge sufficient to cover actual expenses from our nearest offices. That is to avoid the otherwise burdensome expense of answering purposeless demands on our time. Engagements can be made by communicating with our office either in Rochester, New York or Chicago.

The pictures on the inside back cover of this book show views in the Strong Estate, Rochester, New York, where we constructed roads and paths, streams and bridges, beautiful vistas and in a large way developed wonderful naturalistic effects within three miles of the center of a busy city. This planting called for the use of seven car-loads of plants set out in June, 1922, and we lost only two plants of the entire lot. The Kalmias, Rhododendrons and Azaleas bloomed gorgeously even after recent moving. This experience is one of many and what we did so successfully in this estate is the kind of service we offer others.

Mayo Nurseries, Inc.

NURSERYMEN AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Executive Offices:

900 Ellwanger & Barry Building

Long Distance Phone, Stone 3485

Rochester, N. Y.

New York Office:

331 National City Building
Madison Ave & 42nd St.
Phone Murray Hill 10337

Chicago Office:

McCormick Building
South Michigan Boulevard

Nurseries:—Rochester, N. Y., and Southwick, Mass.



Retinospora Plumosa

Red Cedar

Irish Juniper

Retinospora Pisifera

Arbor Vitae Globosa

The way Mayo Evergreens are dug and wrapped for packing, with soil protecting the roots

Conifers or Cone-bearing Evergreens

THE Conifers that make the garden green throughout the year, are of very first importance. The Pines for backgrounds and screens, the Arbor Vitae for hedges and the Junipers for foundation planting around the house, all fill important places. And plants in this class are not for any short period nor any one season: they last the year around, their cooling green is refreshing in the summer and in winter the same green is reminder of the spring to come.

We are listing here only a limited assortment but in which no variety is included without special merit. In the sizes offered, we have included no small plants but only those that will give immediate effect and in no case plants that are not really specimens, perfect in every way.

These Evergreens have been planted far apart and frequently transplanted; that has meant plenty of room for natural growth and generous development without crowding. The frequent transplanting has been to insure a perfect system of fibrous roots to make moving safe. In ordinary blocks of Evergreens containing all sizes, it is almost inevitable that the best will be dug for first orders, even the best small plants; and that plan leaves the weak or poorer plants to grow into the larger sizes for later sale. But a poor beginning makes a bad ending, with plants. That is why, in many cases, small plants are shapely and fine while the large sizes are ragged and irregular. The best are picked out to the disadvantage of the later sales which must be supplied in such cases with large size but poor quality. Our large plants offered here are perfect specimens because grown from perfect small specimens planted, pruned, and transplanted with the sole idea of producing the finest quality plants for our critical clientele.

Every one of our Evergreens is dug with a ball of earth which is then sewed tightly around with burlap. And we don't mean that the roots are dug and put in a bag and some shovels of earth thrown in: that way serves no purpose. Our idea is to disturb the roots as little as possible and to lift them with the earth adhering and to sew in burlap to keep the ball of earth intact about the roots. Such plants will grow. Every Evergreen we sell is handled that way, without any instructions and without any extra charge.

The plants offered, we wish to add, are exactly the same stock out of which we do our planting in our landscape work. We call attention to the fact that in the case of Evergreens, height and width describe nothing but width and height, such description covers only feet and inches; it does not hold any intimation of quality or value. Those who have bought our stock in the past will know what to expect of us in the measure of quality.

Evergreens do not simply grow up in the nursery, like shade trees. No plants require so much time and work in the nursery. Evergreens are what the pruning-knife makes them: they are shaped from within, not without. The shears smooth the surface, but the shape of the plant comes from use of the pruning-knife. All the value they have is the sum of careful pruning and frequent transplanting. Value does not lie in height or width, it lies in the quality.

The Arbor Vitae

Arbor Vitae American. A Thuya, well-known, perfectly hardy, with bright green foliage, and making an ultimate height of some 25 feet.

2 to 3 feet Specimens, **\$3 Each**; 3 to 4 feet Specimens, **\$4 Each**; 5 to 6 foot Specimens, **\$7.50 Each**; 8 to 9 foot Specimens, **\$25 Each**.

Arbor Vitae Pyramidal. A distinct variety of American Arbor Vitae, growing naturally in pyramidal form which has to be directed and encouraged in the nursery period by careful pruning. It lends to formal effects, makes a dense and compact wall or enclosure where

shearing produces an almost board-like surface.

2 to 3 foot Specimens, **\$3 Each**; 3 to 4 foot Specimens, **\$4 Each**; 5 to 6 foot Specimens, **\$7.50 Each**; 8 to 9 foot Specimens, **\$25 Each**.

Arbor Vitae Golden. Peabody's. A well-shaped plant of medium growth, suitable for planting alone or blending well with other Evergreens. The golden foliage retained throughout the year is very distinct and affords a pleasing contrast.

2 to 3 foot Specimens, **\$5 Each**; 3 to 4 foot Specimens, **\$6 Each**.

Arbor Vitae Globosa. A globe-shaped Thuya, hardy, of round form and compact growth. Suitable for formal plantings.

12 to 15-inch spread, Specimens, **\$3 Each**.

The Spruces

These are the best known and most generally planted of the conifers. They conform to certain family characteristics like upright growth into large trees, widely branching habit and imposing outline. All are perfectly hardy.



A Noble Specimen of Norway Spruce

Norway Spruce. Very well-known and largely planted throughout the North. The tree grows to great height and width and perfect specimens are things of beauty. The growth at first is rather stiff and formal and the foliage is rich, dark green. Pruning and transplanting make a great difference in Norway Spruce and buyers should be careful to distinguish between plants that have been trained and those that have been just allowed to "grow up."

3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 4 to 5 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$8 Each**; 7 to 8 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

Koster's Blue Spruce. One of the best known conifers and popular everywhere. It is absolutely unique, having the lightest blue color of any of the evergreens, its silvery sheen making it the most conspicuous tree in any planting. And therefore its location, with respect to surroundings, must be carefully studied. All plants of this variety were formerly imported from Holland; those we offer are home-grown, hardier and much more likely to succeed than imported stock formerly bought.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$10 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$25 Each**.

Black Hills Spruce. A variety of White Spruce, grown very generally in the Northwest because of its extreme hardiness, its resistance to drought and its usefulness in making hedges and screens where adverse conditions must be overcome. Singly, it is a very beautiful tree of dense habit, dark green foliage and rapid growth.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$5 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$7.50 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

White Spruce. One of our best known native evergreens, used largely for hedging and for snow-fences; and yet as a single specimen it is graceful and attractive. It is perfectly hardy and retains its lower branches well and fills out from the ground up. The color effect is bluish green.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$5 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$7.50 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

Hemlock

Hemlock Spruce. A native evergreen tree and the best of all conifers planted. Nothing exceeds the beauty of its graceful, slender branches. There is not a formal line about it as it stands on the lawn. It is a tree that needs no grouping; it challenges admiration for its single beauty. As a specimen on the lawn, we know of nothing more beautiful; and yet it fills many other places: It blends with other evergreens; in a group of Hemlocks alone, the individual trees seem to strike a note of harmony with the others, adapting themselves to the outline of the others as dancers move to music. The Hemlock makes a good hedge and responds so readily to shearing that it makes a wonderful formal hedge of straight lines and smooth surfaces. In every situation and for every purpose its utility and its striking beauty make it the best evergreen we have.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**; 7 to 8 foot specimens, **\$15 Each**.

The Junipers

The varieties in this class vary more, perhaps, than those of any other group of conifers. They range in color from light green to steel blue, in size from small dwarf plants to large trees and in form from horizontally spreading shape to precisely erect habit. This diversity of form and shape and color makes the Junipers valuable for use in many situations. Those we offer here are hardy and succeed under rather trying conditions.

Irish Juniper. A very erect variety of decided column-shape. The slender branches grow upward and incline to the leader; the growth is compact and regular and needs no shearing. The variety is used effectively where purely formal planting is made.

2 to 3 foot Specimens, \$3 Each; 3 to 4 feet, \$5 Each.

Pfitzer's Juniper. In some respects the most valuable of the Junipers because of its adaptability to a wide area. It is very hardy, succeeding perfectly in the North and yet is equally at home in the far South. The color is rich and healthy and the branches full and graceful. Of low and spreading habit, it is a beautiful addition to any planting. In connection with the taller evergreens, it makes a wonderful foundation planting or a background for open spaces.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$6 Each; 3 to 4 foot specimens, \$12 Each.

Juniper Procumbens. A Chinese Juniper of trailing habit, growing closely to the ground and especially suitable for planting on borders or abrupt banks.

1-1/2 to 2 foot specimens, \$6. Each.

Juniper Virginiana. Virginia Red Cedar. This is one of our natives. It is of rather strong growth, compact when not crowded and until very old. It varies in color but the usual effect is bright green which becomes tinged with bronze in winter. It is sturdy and healthy and grows anywhere.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$4 Each; 3 to 4 foot specimens, \$6 Each; 5 to 6 foot specimens, \$12 Each; 6 to 7 foot specimens, \$15 Each.

Juniper Virginiana Glauca. Blue Cedar. The foliage of this tree is the most beautiful soft silvery both summer and winter. During late autumn it is covered with rather large purple berries which give a great contrast to the foliage. This tree grows twelve to eighteen feet in height.

The Blue Cedar always attracts more attention than any other tree in our nurseries, because it is really blue, which makes a beautiful contrast in all evergreen groups.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$5 Each; 3 to 4 foot specimens, \$7.50 Each.

Juniper Virginiana Aurea. Golden Cedar. The new growth is a bright golden color, later changing to green. It is a conspicuous tree especially in spring and altogether one of the most beautiful of the Cedars. It grows fairly rapidly to a height of from 12 to 15 feet, rather upright in habit and with branches gracefully drooping at the ends. Its entire hardiness makes it especially valuable.

Specimens, 2 to 3 feet, \$8 Each; 3 to 4 feet, \$10 Each.

Juniper Sabina Tamariscifolia. The tamarix-leaved Sabine Juniper. The habit is half erect, small and low-growing and suitable for formal small beds or for edging larger beds. The color is a grayish effect.

1 1/2 to 2 feet specimens, \$6 Each.

The Firs

In a general way, the Firs have the distinguishing marks of the Spruces to which they are so closely related as to make the dividing line vague at times.

Balsam Fir. Probably the best known of the Firs and deservedly popular because of its graceful habit and pleasing color. It makes a symmetrical tree, somewhat pyramidal in form. The needles are short but soft and very fragrant. It is especially suitable for grouping and use to screen objects because of its rapid growth.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$3 Each.

Nordmann's Fir. A compact growing tree with very dark green leaves, white underneath. It stands smoke and dust and thrives under adverse conditions.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$9 Each; 3 to 4 foot specimens, \$12 Each; 5 to 6 foot specimens, \$18 Each.

Douglas's Fir. This is another of our native trees, among the most rapid growing, attains unusual height, is strikingly handsome summer and winter, holding its rich green color throughout the year.

2 to 3 foot specimens, \$4 Each; 3 to 4 foot specimens, \$6 Each; 5 to 6 foot specimens, \$12 Each; 8 to 10 foot Specimens, \$30 Each.



The Balsam Fir, deservedly popular



The sturdy yet graceful Austrian Pine



The unique Mugho Dwarf Pine

The Pines

This group shows as great diversity of form and habit in its varieties as the Junipers. Usually, they grow to large size and make timber trees although some are of pronounced dwarf habit. They are not used so much for single specimens as for large screens and windbreaks.

Austrian Pine. As the name indicates, this is a European variety that has become widely planted here on account of its good qualities. It transplants readily, makes a shapely tree of decidedly rounded effect, is hardy and succeeds admirably in windy and exposed places.

2 to 3 foot Specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$10 Each**.

Scotch Pine. Another European variety well-known here for many years and a valuable timber tree. The growth is rather more stiff and formal than that of the Austrian Pine, but it does well in poor soils and makes a very rapid growth.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$10 Each**.

Mugho Dwarf Pine. Absolutely unique; the smallest of the dwarf Pines and therefore well adapted to use in formal plantings. The growth is upright, the tree—or plant—branching abundantly and growing outward and upward, giving the effect of a ball.

Specimens, 2 feet high and 2 feet across, **\$5 Each**; 3 by 3 feet, **\$10 Each**.

The Retinosporas

Japanese Cypress. The color and texture of the foliage of the different varieties vary greatly, affording opportunity for pleasing grouping effects. The Retinosporas all make fine specimens standing alone. None grow into very large size, all respond readily to shearing and can be kept within desired limits and so all are suitable for use in evergreen beds or for foundation plantings. In the latter situation, no plants are better.

Retinospora Filifera. A moderate sized plant with dark green thread-like foliage of drooping habit. A very distinct variety.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$5 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$10 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$15 Each**.

Retinospora Filifera Aurea. Of the same habit and general appearance as the former, somewhat smaller in size, but with a distinct golden hue to the foliage.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$7.50 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$25 Each**.

Dwarf Japanese Retinospora. Especially recommended for Japanese gardens on account of its distinct and decidedly dwarf growth. It makes only a small plant at maturity but it fills out well with compact and dense foliage.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$15 Each**.



The Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, stately and formal, hardy and always a thing of beauty in any situation.

Retinospora Pisifera. A very shapely and handsome plant with slender branches but compact growth and of somewhat pyramidal habit. The color is light green.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

Retinospora Plumosa. Takes its name from its plume-like growth. It is graceful, symmetrical and rich green in color. Like all the Retinosporas, it is formal in effect, blending readily with other conifers.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea. Exactly like the preceding but with foliage of a distinct golden cast. The effect is very pleasing.

2 to 3 foot specimens, **\$4 Each**; 3 to 4 foot specimens, **\$6 Each**; 5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$12 Each**.

The Yews

This class of Evergreens should be used more and they will be, when they become better known. They are still rather uncommon and in buying, the preference is given to things that are more familiar. The landscape architects use great quantities of Yews for grouping and for planting about porches and foundations. The Yews are all exceedingly graceful with fine foliage, distinct in every way and unlike any other plants.

Japanese Yew. All the Yews are handsome and this one has the advantage of being especially hardy. It is of rather open growth and spreading habit but grows rapidly and is valuable for holding its color during winter, and because of its hardness.

Specimens with a spread of 2 feet and 2 feet high, **\$10 Each**.

Canadian Yew. This is a native variety and perfectly hardy. The growth is very dwarf and spreading. The foliage is not so abundant as in some, but it is sufficient; green in summer, it turns to a reddish hue in winter. It adapts itself to grouping, stands shade well and takes care of itself.

Specimens with a spread of 1½ to 2 feet, **\$5 Each**.

Upright Yew. Of medium size and loose, graceful habit. The foliage is rich, very dark green, beautiful through the whole year. We recommend this as one of the hardiest of this valuable class of Evergreens.

Handsome specimens, 2 to 3 feet, **\$10 Each**.



The Irish Juniper, erect and shaft-like, indispensable in formal gardens.

Every Evergreen offered in this list will be dug with a ball of earth, and carefully sewed in burlap. The price includes that in each case.

Suggestions: For snow-shelters and wind-breaks, Austrian and Scotch Pines are recommended. For screens, American Arbor Vitae; for broad backgrounds and tall hedges, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae. For formal beds, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae in the Italian fashion, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae and Irish Juniper. For formal beds, Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, the Retinosporas and Pfitzer's Juniper, edged about with Juniperus Tamariscifolia. For foundations and about porches, the Retinosporas, Junipers and Yews with edging of Lucotothoe and Pachysandra and Daphnes here and there.

Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs and Plants

THE United States Government has now prohibited the importation of all Nursery stock from Europe. This of course includes Rhododendrons, Azaleas and other evergreen shrubs, all of which were formerly imported from Holland and England in great quantities. No hardships will result, however, since our native American Evergreen shrubs are equally beautiful, far more hardy and absolutely adaptable, for what could be more charming in mass planting than the great Flame Azalea or the American Rosebay and Mountain Laurel?

Anticipating our customers' need for these beautiful species, we have large quantities of Rhododendrons, Azaleas and Mountain Laurel, that are hardy, well-rooted and the finest varieties.

American evergreen shrubs have never been appreciated, but a trial planting will convince you the first season of their beauty and magnificence.

We can supply in small quantity or by carload. Full planting directions are given in this booklet, or we can send experts to supervise the planting where necessary at a very small expense.

To insure success in the planting of our evergreen shrubs, in shipping, their compact balls of fine fibrous roots are carefully lifted from the ground still surrounded by the damp soil in which they grow, so that they are never exposed to the danger of drying out in shipment and will reach the purchaser in perfect condition. After being dug, each plant is burlapped to insure absolute safety in transplanting. This is one example of the services that buyers of our stock get.

Below is the approximate number of our Quality Rhododendrons and Kalmias that can be packed properly in a 36 foot car.

2 to 3 feet, 200; 3 to 4 feet, 175; 4 to 5 feet, 150; 5 to 6 feet, 100; 6 to 7 feet, 75;
7 to 8 feet, 50.

Rhododendron Maximum. Is without doubt the noblest of American broad-leaved shrubs. It is found growing sparingly in New England and New York, more abundantly in the Pennsylvania mountains. Perfectly hardy as far North as Quebec. Its large, waxy white or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in July, the latest of all the Rhododendrons, greatly enhancing its ornamental value as a broad-leaved evergreen for finished landscape effect.

This, with Rhododendron Catawbiense and Kalmia Latifolia, are the three best broad-leaved evergreens for large plantations in woodlands, in the border, and on the banks of streams and ponds.

Heavy Clumps with large ball of earth.

2 to 3 feet, \$4 Each; \$45 per dozen, \$350 the hundred. 3 to 4 feet, \$6 Each, \$60 the dozen, \$500 the hundred; 5 to 7 feet, \$10 Each, \$100 the dozen, \$800 the hundred.

Rhododendron Carolinianum. This is one of the finest introductions and fills a long-felt want for a hardy dwarf Rhododendron with flowers free from any hint of magenta. It was described and named by Alfred Rehder, of the Arnold arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts.

It is the smallest Alleghanian species, attaining a height of 6 to 8 feet in cultivation. Leaves dark green, usually blunt and narrow, covered with rusty dots below, much smaller than either Maximum or Catawbiense. Flower-clusters appear in greatest profusion in June, covering the plant with a rose-colored mantle. Fine for rocky slopes or hillsides, standing exposure unusually well, and invaluable as a single specimen or for massing with other species.

Heavy clumps with ball of earth.

2 to 3 feet, \$5 Each, \$55 the dozen, \$450 the hundred; 3 to 4 feet, \$10 each, \$100 the dozen, \$800 the hundred.

Rhododendron Catawbiense. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred

years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying together with Rhododendron Maximum, color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens, where iron-clad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest coldest peaks of the Alleghanies, where it attains a height of 20 to 30 feet.

Considering the extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth, and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, and far superior to the better known Rhododendron Maximum, we can recommend the true native Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail.

Do not confuse this true species, which is absolutely hardy, with the common so-called Catawbiense hybrid seedling so freely imported from Europe, which is at best half-hardy, and even when branched above is a single stem, showing bareness underneath for years.

It is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green, which never rusts. The trusses are a bright red-purple.

For massing to produce a broad-leaved evergreen landscape effect, there is no plant equal to it in the latitude of the northern United States and Canada, where strictly hardy plants must be employed. As a rich, finished border to plantations of the commoner Rhododendron Maximum, the value of Rhododendron Catawbiense cannot be overestimated.

The clumps offered of this beautiful Rhododendron are perfect and mostly feather from the ground and a mass of buds. It is a much freer bloomer than Rhododendron Maximum. Heavy clumps with large ball of earth.

2 to 3 feet, \$5 each, \$55 the dozen; \$450 the hundred; 3 to 4 feet, \$10 each, \$100 the dozen \$800 the hundred.

Kalmia Latifolia

One of the grandest of our native, broad-leaved evergreen shrubs. In cultivation it is a broad, thick shrub, and, when in full bloom, of surpassing beauty. The wheel-shaped flowers in close terminal corymbs, pure white to pink, appear in May or June in such profusion as almost to smother the foliage. Its thick, shiny leaves, conspicuous the year round, make it a shrub of greatest value for massing. The hardiness of *Kalmia Latifolia* is beyond doubt, it being found sparingly in Nova Scotia and increasingly in abundance through New England and the middle Atlantic states (particularly in the higher altitudes), till the crest of the southern Alleghanies is reached.

Heavy clumps with ball of earth.

2 to 3 feet, **\$4 each, \$45 the dozen, \$350 the hundred**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$7 each, \$70 the dozen, \$600 the hundred.**

Azaleas

Calendulacea or Lutea. Great Flame Azalea. 6 to 15 feet. The most regal of all the species, native or exotic. This is certainly the most gay and brilliant flowering shrub yet known. No more striking landscape effect can be produced than a hillside of *Azalea Lutea* in full bloom.

These *Azalea Lutea* are splendid clumps with a mass of buds and range in color from light sulphur-yellow to deep red.

Azaleas Calendulacea or Lutea, 1 to 2 feet, **\$3 each, \$35 the dozen, \$250 the hundred**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$4 each, \$40 the dozen, \$400 the hundred.**

Viscosa. Early White Azalea. 5 to 15 feet. Late-blooming with small, white, fragrant flowers in June and July. The *Viscosa* loves moisture.

Heavy clumps with ball of earth.

1 to 2 feet, **\$3 each, \$35 the dozen, \$250 the hundred**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$5 each, \$50 the dozen, \$400 the hundred**; 3 to 4 feet, **\$8 each, \$90 the dozen, \$700 the hundred.**

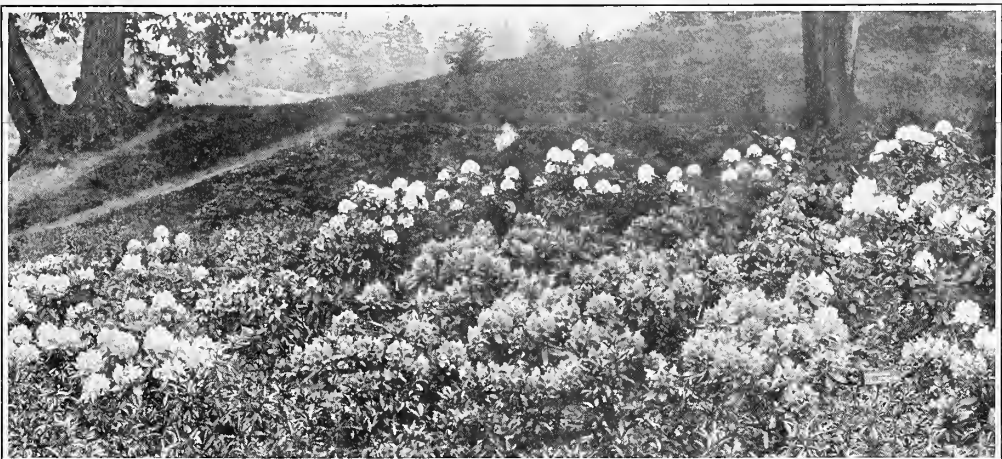
Nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. 5 to 10 feet. Showy deep pink flowers in April and May, while quite bare of leaves. Stands sun and exposure well. Heavy clumps with ball of earth.

1 to 2 feet, **\$3 each, \$35 the dozen, \$250 the hundred**; 2 to 3 feet, **\$4 each, \$40 the dozen, \$300 the hundred.**

Japanese Spurge. *Paehysandra terminalis*. A plant that has no match for its one purpose: It covers the ground like a mat of green and thrives in the shade. It thus fills a place and purpose not supplied by any other hardy plant. There are in all gardens some hedges or shades where the ground is bare even of grass; this vine will quickly cover the bare places and be happy without any care. Two year old field-grown clumps, **\$20 the hundred.**

Andromeda Leucothoe Catesbaei. A valuable native plant that grows well in shady places. The leaves are broad and persist throughout the year; in summer, a deep green and in winter turning to red and bronze. It has small fragrant white flowers in spring but its value lies in being a broad-leaved evergreen shrub and in being suitable for shady places and to edge evergreen plantings. For this purpose there is not only nothing better but there is nothing else so good, no other plant that meets the same requirements of hardiness, broad, evergreen leaves and ability to thrive in shaded places. *Leucothoe* is one of the finest of our native plants, readily domesticated and deservedly prized for its unique qualities. The plants we offer are all nursery grown. 1-½ to 2 foot clumps, **\$5 Each.**

Daphne Cneorum. Who knows the modest *Daphne*, loves it. A shy and timid plant that blushes when surprised by spring and fills the air about with fragrance. It does not challenge attention; it is sought out: a dainty, spreading, low-growing evergreen shrubs that is all too rare. But there are those who know the *Daphne* as a thing of beauty in the garden. We offer a very fine lot of strong, bushy plants at **\$2 each.**



A bed of *Rhododendrons*, glowing with color, is gorgeous in spring; and the broad, rich, evergreen leaves make such a planting beautiful the year 'round

Shade Trees

IN this small space, we do not attempt to put anything like a complete list of trees. We have selected, for offer here, varieties that are staple, well-known and adapted to a wide range of territory: trees that are dependable almost anywhere.

And this limited selection has been made to include trees suitable for every purpose: trees for the lawn, for the driveway, for street planting.

In this offer, too, we include only perfect specimens. It is a special offer of special stock: trees throughout with straight stems, symmetrical branches and well-formed tops; trees that have been given plenty of room for proper development and transplanted to insure a perfect root-system, making removal now a safe and easy process. They are not the run of the nursery; they are specimens.

In the descriptions, we have aimed to omit superfluous matter and to state, briefly, the marked characteristics of the different trees and to suggest in what place and for what purpose each is suitable.

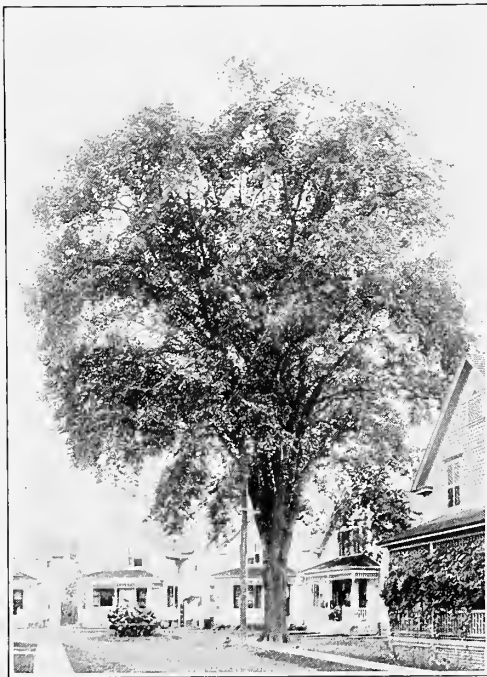
Maples

Silver Maple. Makes a large tree of graceful outline, not so regular as the Norway and a much quicker grower, in fact the Silver Maple is often planted where shade is wanted quickly. It is a soft-wooded tree and not so long-lived as the hard Maples. The leaves are large, deeply cut, green above and white underneath.

8 to 10 feet, \$2 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$3 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$4 each; 14 to 16 feet specimens, \$10 each.

Weir's Maple. A variety of the Silver Maple which it closely resembles, the distinguishing differences being the cut-leaved foliage, pronouncedly laciniate and branches of decidedly drooping tendency.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each, \$30 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each, \$35 per dozen; 12 to 14 feet, \$4 each, \$40 per dozen; 14 to 16 ft., \$10 each.



The stately American Elm

Norway Maple. One of the best street shade trees. Makes a fairly quick growth, is of erect habit, with a straight trunk and a decidedly rounded head. An avenue of well matched trees will show marked uniformity in the trees as in growing they hold closely to type.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each, \$30 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each, \$35.00 per dozen; 12 to 14 feet, \$4 each, \$40 per dozen; 14 to 16 feet, specimens, \$10 each.

Schwedler's Maple. A purple-leaved variety of the Norway Maple differing from the type only in the particular of foliage. Makes a striking tree on the lawn.

8 to 10 feet, \$3.50 each, \$35 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, \$4 each, \$40 per dozen; 12 to 14 feet specimens, \$8 each.

Sugar Maple. Also called Hard and Rock Maple. Rather taller growing than Norway Maple, not so compact and round. A noble tree of fine shape much used for street planting. The foliage turns to brilliant colors in the autumn.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each, \$30 per dozen; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each, \$35. per dozen; 12 to 14 feet, \$4 each, \$40 per dozen; 14 to 16 feet specimens, \$10 each.

Birches

White Birch. The chief beauty of it is the bark, a shining silver. The leaves are small and not abundant enough for shade. The Birches are not shade trees but they are always ornamental, especially in winter when the silver-grey bark is conspicuous. Grouped along the complaining brook whose snowy banks are brightened with the bold branches of red-colored dogwood, the poetic Birches have inspired many a painter. Can you imagine a winter landscape without its brook and lonely Birches standing like sentinels against the grey sky-line?

8 to 10 feet, \$2.50 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each.

Yellow Birch. A very beautiful native tree. It grows to large size and its yellow or golden bark adds a bold splash of color to the group that includes it.

8 to 10 feet, \$2.50 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each.

Red Birch. Also called River Birch. It has leaves deeply cut and rough underneath. The rough, red bark is very striking.

8 to 10 feet, \$2.50 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$3.50 each.

PLANTS, PLANS and PLANTING

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch. A variety of the White Birch with the same white bark; tall and straight-growing with slender branches whose ends are decidedly pendulous. The foliage is deeply cut.

8 to 10 feet, **\$3.50 each**; 10 to 12 feet, **\$4 each.**

Catalpa Bungei. These have nearly round heads top-worked on straight stems at 5 or 6 feet high. They do not grow taller. They are exclusively for use in formal gardening, to line walks or avenues where tall shade trees are not desired. They should be sparingly used elsewhere. On some lawns, it is possible to see two on either side of the entrance walk like sentries. There is no law against it except the law of good taste.

5 to 6 foot Standards, **\$4 each.**

White Ash. A native tree valuable for its timber. But it has a place on the lawn and along driveways and streets. The stem is straight and makes an erect and handsome tree with fresh-looking light green leaves.

8 to 10 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 10 to 12 feet, **\$3 each**; 12 to 14 feet, **\$5 each.**

Tulip Tree. A tall and stately tree of regular shape. It grows very quickly and its characteristics are marked even when young. The leaves are unusually large, bright green, turning to yellow before falling in autumn. It is one of the few shade trees with flowers worth-while; creamy-yellow with deeper color at the base of petals and so much like tulips as to give the tree the name by which it is best known.

8 to 10 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 10 to 12 feet, **\$4 each**; 12 to 14 feet, **\$6 each.**

Mulberry. The Russian Mulberry is very hardy, makes a very rapid growth and forms a tree that is round and handsome. The leaves are large and attractive. Its fruit makes it unsuitable for the lawn. Its fruit attracts flies and the trees should be planted far from the house. On country places where there are chickens or hogs, the Mulberry may be planted. But not elsewhere.

6 to 8 feet, **\$3 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$3.50 each.**

Oriental Plane. Also known as London Plane because of the number growing on the Thames Embankment and elsewhere throughout London where they thrive in spite of the smoke and dust and fog. In this country, the Oriental Plane is widely used for street planting and seems to grow where conditions make other trees impossible.

8 to 10 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 10 to 12 feet, **\$3 each**; 12 to 14 feet, **\$5 each**; 14 to 16 feet, **\$10 each.**

Lombardy Poplar. This tree, because of its unique size and shape, fills some places as nothing else does; but those places are few. It is not a tree for the lawn, not for use singly in any place. It is a very tall, shaft-like tree that makes an excellent screen where unusual height is desired. The trees make a fine appearance when planted along a waterway, provided they are planted in a straight line, being one of the very few trees needing a straight line of planting to get the right effect.

8 to 10 feet, **\$1.50 each**; 10 to 12 feet, **\$2 each**; 14 to 16 feet, specimens, **\$5 each.**



The Beech, a beautiful lawn tree

Beeches

American Beech. A tall-growing tree of spreading habit, branching freely and making a full effect. The greyish bark is attractive. Another valuable native variety.

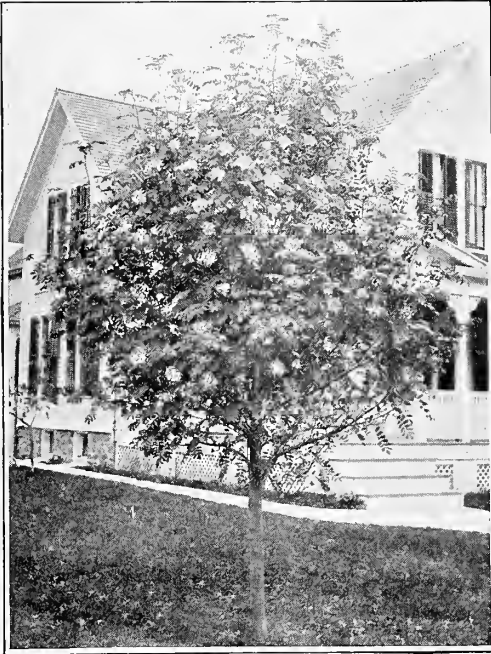
5 to 6 feet, balled and burlapped, **\$5 each.**

Purple Beech. A variety of European Beech like the type except that the foliage is purple when young, changing later in the year to a rich copper color. This is especially a lawn tree and one that grows in beauty with the years.

5 to 6 feet, balled and burlapped, **\$6 each.**



The Oriental Plane



European Mountain Ash

A handsome tree whose early white blossoms are followed by clusters of scarlet berries that last through the rest of the year.

6 to 8 feet, \$3.50 each; 8 to 10 feet, \$5 each.



The Pin Oak

Lindens

American Linden. The Lindens are all formal, regular, precise. Our American Linden or Basswood grows rapidly and forms a broad head; the inconspicuous flowers are very fragrant.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$4 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$6 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

European Linden. Somewhat more regular than the preceding highly esteemed for street planting in Europe, especially on the continent. The magnificent trees in Unter den Linden give one of the world's best known streets its name.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$4 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$6 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

Elms

American Elm. Certainly the most beautiful of all our native trees. And is there another anywhere as beautiful? It is sturdy and strong and stately and imposing. In New England villages, the Elms planted by generations gone now meet above the streets. Every Yale man thinks of New Haven's noble Elms in connection with his college days. No other tree, it seems, combines such suggestion of sturdy strength and enduring age with symmetry and grace.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$4 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$6 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

Camperdown Elm. A weeping variety top-worked on a straight stem. The top grows outward and downward. It is unusual and not a product of nature but rather an example of man's ingenuity; and so it is a tree to be planted with caution, sparingly and only in the situations where it fits; and they are few.

6 to 8 feet, standards, two year heads, \$4 each.

Ginkgo

Ginkgo. A tree that should be better known and planted more. There is a particularly handsome avenue of Ginkgos in front of the Department of Agriculture Building in Washington that visitors always admire. It is a graceful, spreading tree with small, attractive leaves.

8 to 10 feet, \$4 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$5 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$7.50 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

Oaks

Pin Oak. The finest of the oaks and admirable in every situation whether on the lawn or in avenue planting. Like all the Oaks, it has rich foliage that later takes on the autumn colors so prized in Oaks. The tree is of regular shape and of fairly rapid growth.

8 to 10 feet, \$3 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$4 each; 12 to 14 feet, \$6 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

Our native White Oak, one of the best, a stately and majestic tree. It needs room—the wide space of the suburban lawn or extensive grounds. The Pin Oak is better suited to the small place.

8 to 10 feet, \$5 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$6 Each.

Scarlet Oak. A native Oak of rapid growth prized for its foliage. The leaves are often from 6 to 8 inches long and in autumn take on the most gorgeous red and bronze tints.

8 to 10 feet, \$5 each; 10 to 12 feet, \$6 each; 14 to 16 feet, \$10 each.

Flowering Ornamental Trees

THESE are Trees that attain only moderate size, or Shrubs grown in tree-form, on single stems and all having conspicuous and beautiful flowers. None are shade trees. The Thorns grow to rather large size.

The Flowering Dogwoods

Dogwood *Cornus florida*. Our native white-flowering Dogwood that greets us on our first spring excursion into the woods; or that we find along the trout streams early in the year. The flowers are four-petaled and wax-like. Who does not know them, has missed something of the charm of early spring. The White Dogwood makes only a small tree or large, generously branched shrub, literally covered with bloom.

5 to 6 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$7.50 each**.

Red-Flowering Dogwood. A sport of the former very similar in every way except that the flowers are a warm pink with occasional suggestion of red.

3 to 4 feet, balled and burlapped, **\$4 each**; 4 to 5 feet, **\$5 each**; 6 to 8 feet, **\$10 each**.

Judas Tree

Red Bud. Judas Tree or *Cercis canadensis*. Another small tree or large shrub with numerous irregular, strong branches that are completely covered with diminutive pink blossoms in the early spring and before the leaves are out.

5 to 7 feet, **\$2.50 each**; 8 to 10 feet, **\$5 each**.

Thorns

White Flowering Thorn. A double form of the old English Hawthorn that makes the English roadsides so beautiful in May. A tree of fairly good size, branching irregularly, with small, very double white flowers like a diminutive rose and borne in great abundance. The tree has good foliage and is attractive in itself.

5 to 6 feet, **\$4 each**.

Paul's Scarlet Thorn. Like the foregoing except that the flowers are red.

5 to 6 feet, **\$5 each**.

Flowering Peach

Flowering Peach. This does not grow as large as the fruiting peaches and does not bear any fruit. The flowers are unlike those of the other peaches; they are as large as Camellias, double and with petals of delicate texture appearing in advance of the leaves. The effect is very striking. We offer the Double Red and Double White.

5 to 6 foot specimens, **\$3 each**.



The Flowering Thorn in bloom

Pink Flowering Japanese Cherry. A half-weeping tree that is covered with small single flowers of delicate pink before the leaves appear. It is a marvelously beautiful tree during the time it is in bloom. The flowering cherries are from Japan where their blooming is a general holiday. Some years ago, the Japanese Government sent a gift of a collection of many varieties planted at Washington.

5 to 6 feet, balled and burlapped, **\$7.50 each**.

Almond

Flowering Almond. Small shrubs among the earliest to bloom. The flowers are extremely double and are borne thickly along the whole extent of the branches. There are two staple varieties, pink and pure white.

3 to 4 feet, **\$3 each**.



The Flowering Dogwood



Flowering Cherry



Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab-apple

The Flowering Crab-apples

Flowering Crab-apples, (*Malus*), are among our most beautiful flowering trees. They are distinct from the Crab-apples grown for their fruit, being marked by great beauty and abundance of bloom, the fruit being of secondary importance or absent altogether as in the case of all double-flowering varieties. In the Rochester parks are to be found representatives of all important varieties. We list only the best of them.

Price for any varieties of Flowering Crab-apples named below, beautifully shaped specimens, **\$3 each**.

Malus Angustifolia. With pink fragrant flowers and small attractive fruits.

Malus Floribunda. As suggested by the name, abundant flowering. The buds are red, opening into pink flowers of delicate fragrance.

Malus Atrosanguinea. Flowers of deep rosy red followed by small, attractive fruits.

Malus Atropurpurea. Single red flowers.

Malus Niedzwetzkiiana. A very free-flowering variety with single white flowers tinged with pink.

Malus Spectabilis. One of the best. The buds are red, opening to pink flowers that change to white. Very fragrant.

Malus Ioensis. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab-apple. The best and most popular of all the group. The flowers are decidedly double, of a delicate pink color and literally cover the tree in early spring. It forms a shapely small tree and makes a beautiful ornament for the grounds.

Tree Lilacs

Tree Lilacs. Instead of being allowed to grow naturally into the branching shrub-form, these are selected strong plants that have been trained to a single stem and then well-branched tops developed. That avoids suckering, for one thing, and the little trees have a neat appearance. It takes from two to three years longer to grow Lilacs in tree-form and for that reason they are scarcer than Lilacs in shrub-form.

Being in tree-form, with a single stem, these Lilacs clear the ground and present a neat appearance. The ground below can be given an attractive finish by planting to *Pachysandra* which is the best evergreen ground-cover thriving in shade.

The Lilacs as a class are probably the most dependable of all our shrubs for the North. They are perfectly hardy and the newer hybrids are marvels of size and color far surpassing the old-fashioned Lilacs of a generation ago.

We offer a good lot of 3 to 4 foot specimens in Red, Purple, White and Blue at **\$3 each**.

For Lilacs in bush-form, see page 18.

Deciduous Shrubs

THAT MAKE THE GARDEN BEAUTIFUL

HERE again we have not included everything. We have tried to include in this limited list of the best plants, varieties that are always satisfactory over wide areas and not restricted for successful culture to limited territory or unusual conditions.

Our clients will find offered them in this list, varieties whose blooming period covers the year from earliest spring until late autumn. We ask especial attention to the varieties with the double charm of bloom and ornamental fruit or berries. And we have left out of this short list those freakish plants with yellow or purplish leaves that are so hard to find a place for, that so often sound a discordant note. On the other hand, we try to include only those whose foliage is in harmony with the cooling green one wants in the garden through the summer.

We think that those who get this list will not be interested in young, small and undeveloped plants nor the cheaper quality that is always more plentiful than the better. We offer here,—in this list sent to those we think want and can afford to have plants of selected size and quality,—shrubs that are really specimens: grown for a year and sometimes two years longer than usual, in order to produce the height and bushiness in our Nurseries rather than have our clients wait for its production during that length of time in their gardens. These shrubs have had time for development and ample space in the rows, so that, with excellent root-system, well-branched and full-furnished tops, they will create immediate effects in landscape plantings. They vary according to habit of growth; the lower-growing kinds and dwarf varieties being 2 to 3 feet, the more vigorous kinds, 3 to 4 feet high. And in this selection, orders will be filled with perfect specimens.

Price: Except as otherwise noted, Single Specimens, \$1.00 Each; \$10 the dozen.

Berberis Thunbergii. Japanese Barberry. Attractive as a single plant and useful for borders and foundation plantings but ideal as a hedge. It makes a good sized hedge of say three or four feet but with clipping can be held to a smaller size. It is perfectly hardy, transplants readily, grows easily and requires no care except occasional clipping when wanted held to small size. It is beautiful at every season of the year: In early spring, the small leaves are a bright green, changing in the summer to a deeper color and in the autumn to a riot of yellow, red and bronze. The flowers are sweet but inconspicuous and are followed by bright red berries that last through the winter, giving color and a sense of warmth to the snow-covered lawn.

sell in bloom in pots at Easter. It does equally well in the garden.

Deutzia Lemoine. White flowers on slender branches not so erect as the type habit.

Deutzia Pride of Rochester. The best of the Deutzias. A strong-growing variety making shapely plants bearing a profusion of large double white flowers with outer petals of pink.

Deutzia Rosea. Double white flowers slightly tinged with pink, the enclosing petals being almost purple.

The Dogwoods

Plants that branch very freely; admired for their handsomely colored bark in winter, bearing attractive flowers and later bright berries. The Dogwoods thrive in shaded places.

Cornus Siberia. *Red Osier Dogwood.* Its bright red bark is very attractive in winter.

Cornus Mascula. Gray bark and bright yellow flowers followed by red berries.

Cornus Aurea. A conspicuous variety with golden yellow bark.

Japanese Quince

Japanese Quince. One of the earliest shrubs to bloom, the impudent scarlet flowers seem to challenge the garden to follow its greeting to the spring. The plant is a mass of dazzling scarlet before the leaves appear.

Deutzias

These plants bloom in spring, all having either white or pink flowers that are dainty and lasting. The growth is generally upright and the plants neat and orderly.

Deutzia Gracilis. A dwarf variety with almost single wax-like flowers. It is the one the florists



The dainty Deutzia Lemoine



A beautiful hedge of Altheas in bloom

Altheas

Althea or Rose of Sharon. Shrubs that bloom in late summer when flowers are scarce. They make good hedges and are useful to fill in with and supply bloom to plantings during the hot, dry period. The growth is very erect. We offer Blue, White, Red and Purple varieties.

Philadelphus

Philadelphus Coronarius. The well-known Moek Orange or "Syringa." The flowers appear in June, small, round and deliciously fragrant.

Philadelphus Grandiflorus. The blooms are very much larger than those of the foregoing and not fragrant; but their size and profusion make the plant a wonderful sight. A vigorous grower.

Spireas

Spirea Anthony Waterer. Is of the Bumalda type but with blooms of a bright red. The flowers continue through some months; the foliage is delicate; the growth never exceeds three feet and is very even making it a good hedge plant.

Spirea Van Houtte. In some sections, called Bridal Wreath although that designation is not definite. The Van Houtte blooms early in the spring with clusters of small, single white flowers that cover the gracefully arching branches. The whole effect is that of a snowbank. Well-known, planted everywhere, the Van Houtte has been called a "common" shrub as if beauty could ever be common except in the way of being universal, if one has the eye to find it. No shrub in the garden is more beautiful and none yields such returns for lack of all care.

Symphoricarpos

Snowberry Symphoricarpos racemosus. One of the berried plants and one of the very best. The great attraction is the abundance of wax-like berries that come in late summer and last well into winter.

Coral Berry. Another variety of Symphoricarpos but with purple berries that last well. These two varieties add much to the autumn garden. It is well to consider, in addition to the spring flowers, the plants that add color to the garden in the autumn and winter.

Tamarix

Tamarix Africana. A vigorous plant with slender branches and lace-like—or rather thread-like—foliage that is distinct. The flowers are equally dainty and of a delicate pink.

Viburnums

Viburnum Opulus. High Bush Cranberry. The foliage is good, and the flowers attractive but the plant is used more for its wealth of scarlet berries borne in large, heavy bunches making it one of the finest of all berried plants.

Viburnum Opulus Sterilis. As indicated by the name, this is like the preceding variety except that it has double, or sterile flowers and therefore no fruit. Better known as Snowball on account of the large, round, pure white flowers.

Viburnum Lentago. The white flowers of spring are followed by small, black, oval berries. Sometimes called Sheepberry.

Viburnum Lantana. Large clusters of white flowers. The fruits are red, deepening to almost black. Succeeds well in dry locations and on limestone soils.

Viburnum Tomentosum. The foliage is very good; the flowers are in flat panicles and single, opening gradually from the edges towards the center of the panicle, later forming red fruits. By many considered more attractive than the sterile-flowered Japan Snowball.

Viburnum Plicatum. Japanese Snowball. Like the last, but with round, compact, pure white flowers of large size like a magnified wax Camellia. Superior in bloom, growth, foliage and every other point, to the Common Snowball.

Weigelas

Weigela Rosea. A vigorous growing shrub of graceful habit and good foliage bearing an abundance of star-like pink blossoms in spring. One of the best garden shrubs, attractive in every way and distinct in effect.

Weigela Eva Rathke. The brightest of the red Weigelas and the most generous bloomer, but on that account, the wood growth is not so vigorous. The variety attains ample size and is one that should be planted wherever there is appreciation for the Weigelas.

Weigela Candida. Pure white flowers. The plant is similar in growth to the Rosea.

Forsythias

Forsythia Fortune's. A daring herald of the spring, its flowers like those of many early-blooming shrubs, appear before the leaves. All the Forsythias have yellow flowers and yellowish wood. The Fortune's is a strong, upright grower.

Forsythia Suspensa. As indicated, a variety of marked drooping, even weeping, habit. By stapling, it can be trained to grow almost flat against walls of wood or stone, but does not cling of itself.

Forsythia Intermedia. Similar to Fortune's but bears several times as many flowers as any other variety.

Hydrangeas

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora. Bears gigantic panicles of white flowers in mid-summer that are almost everlasting; with age, the blooms take on a pink shade, can be dried and kept in the house indefinitely. One of the best shrubs but especially valuable because the blooming season is throughout the summer and fall after most shrubs are bare of bloom.

Hydrangea Arborescens sterilis. Hills of Snow. Everblooming Hydrangea. A native Hydrangea that comes into bloom earlier than the Hydrangea P. G., and lasts as long. The panicles are not so large as those of the last-named but the flowers are pure white and of more delicate texture.

Honeysuckles

Tartarian Honeysuckles. Bush Honeysuckles. They grow somewhat irregularly, can be used for hedges or single specimens, have small, sweet-scented flowers and bright yellow and red berries. Ruprechtiana is especially recommended for its handsome berries. We offer White and Red and the Ruprechtiana just mentioned.

IN any planting of deciduous shrubs, it is well to bear in mind the color of each variety so that a certain harmony of color may be preserved. Nature creates no discords, but when we plan to duplicate and even to assist nature, we sometimes make mistakes.

And then the time of blooming must be considered to secure a continuance of flowers through the season from the Forsythias in early spring until the Altheas and Hydrangeas of late summer and early autumn.

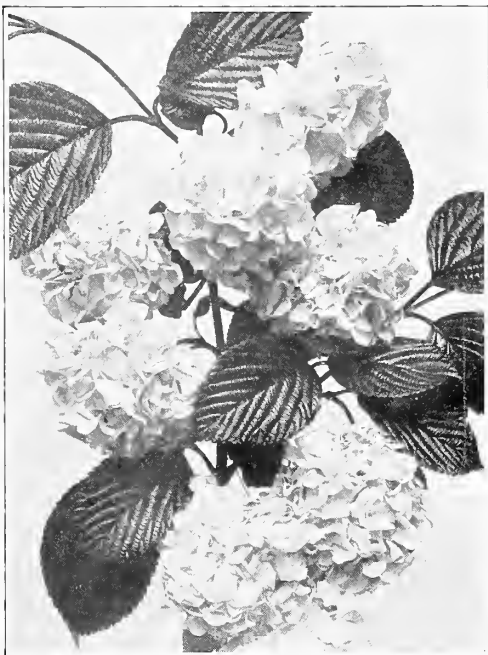
Selection and careful grouping can secure harmony of color and continuity of bloom.

Our Landscape Service will gladly advise you on laying out your gardens.



The shrub varieties of Cornus, or dogwood, have bright-colored bark but their berries are also beautiful

The Japanese Snowball
Viburnum plicatum

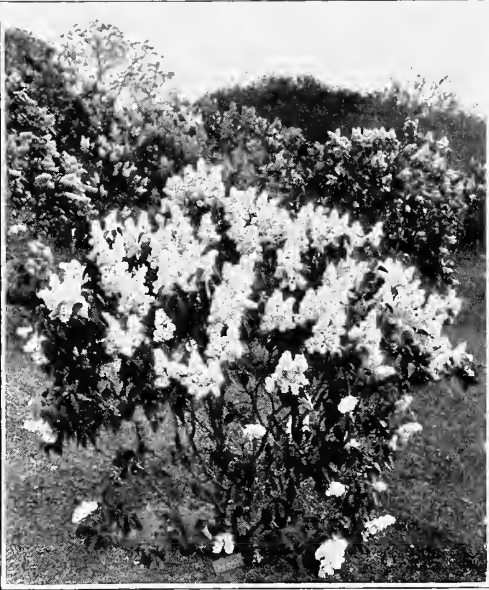


Lilacs

The Theme of Song and Story

They bring the Atmosphere of the Old Homestead to your Estate

LILACS succeed everywhere. In the South, they flourish but it is throughout the North they reach perfection. In the old garden back home, Grandmother had her "laylocks" and years ago the only kinds known were the old white and purple. But M. Lemoine, the great hybridizer and nurseryman of Nancy, France, began introducing hybrids that are so far in advance of the type as to be like a different order of plants. The trusses of bloom have been developed by selection and crossing to great size as well as the individual flowers of which there are now single and double, pure white, and ranging in color from light blue to the deepest claret.



Madame Casimir-Perier

Rochester might well be called the City of Lilacs for in its principal park has been gathered together one of the greatest collections of Lilacs in the world.

The list offered here contains the very best in all classes.

Congo. Flowers large, Wine-red and very double; compact panicles.

De Miribel. Single dark violet-colored blooms in large panicles.

Josikaea. Purple; blooms very late, after other Lilacs are gone.

Madame Abel Chatenay. Double white; large panicles.

Madame Casimir-Perier. A very fine double, of creamy-white variety; the panicles and individual flowers are unusually large.

Marie LeGraye. White. The panicles are loose and graceful; the individual flowers are single and very sweet.

Othello. Purplish-red; one of the darkest; single blooms in large trusses.

Paul Hariot. Very double flowers of violet-red.

Philemon. Single flowers of possibly the darkest red to be found in Lilacs.

President Grevy. Large double individual flowers in immense panicles. As near a real blue as found in Lilacs.

Princess Alexandra. Beautiful, loose panicles; remarkably free-flowering. The flowers are white and single.

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Panicles long, individual flowers single, dark, purplish-red.

Vestal. Free-flowering, single white; large individual blooms in unusually large panicles.

Price: \$1.25 Each; \$12 the dozen.



Princess Alexandra

Lilac Gardens

We are specialists in designing Lilac Gardens. Let us plan one for you.

In Highland Park, here in Rochester, there is one of the finest collections in the world, if not the finest, where nearly four hundred varieties can be seen in bloom each spring thus giving unique opportunity to study the many different varieties and under conditions making close comparison easy. These varieties vary not only in bloom, but in habit of growth, something to be considered when planning any extensive plantation of Lilacs.

Vines for Various Purposes

IN every garden, near every house, there is a trellis to be covered, an unsightly fence to be hidden, an old stump or tree, a boulder that's bare, some old well that can be made picturesque, a view that needs to be shut out by a screen,—and to adorn or cover these bare or unsightly objects, climbing Vines with good foliage or attractive flowers are not only useful but the only combination of utility and beauty.

We offer a carefully selected list of a few Vines that fit different situations.

Price: Strong, thrifty, two-year field-grown Vines, especially selected, except as otherwise noted, Single Specimens, **\$1 each; \$10 the dozen.**



Wistaria

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle. Entirely hardy and almost evergreen; the flowers are white, changing to yellow, and very fragrant. Makes a good dense screen; very easy to grow and needs no attention.

Evergreen Bittersweet. *Euonymus vegetus*. With glossy leaves and branches that cling to wood and stone; the red fruits are very showy.

Single specimens, **\$1.50 each; \$15 the dozen.**

Wistarias. Hardy Vines that clamber on trellises, fences and trees. The trusses of bloom are pendulous and beautiful. A subdivision of Rochester has the electric-light posts covered with clinging Wistarias that made a wonderful show last summer. We offer both purple and white. These Wistarias are **not** seedlings, they are all layers, propagated from blooming vines. Seedling Wistarias often do not bloom for years and sometimes not at all. That is why we call especial attention to the fact and give notice that we do not sell the seedlings but layered vines exclusively.

Single specimens, **\$2.50 each; \$25 the dozen.**

Boston Ivy. *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. A perfectly hardy vine that clings to brick or stone; fine for covering walls. The leaves are dark green and beautifully overlapping, turning to rich autumn colors in season.



Clematis

Clematis Paniculata. A hardy vine with handsome foliage and great masses of creamy-white flowers in late summer; the individual flowers are star-like and sweet-scented.

Clematis Hybrids. These are all large-flowered varieties. They are very handsome but the plants require careful staking near the ground to prevent the slender stem being broken by high winds. We offer *Henryii*, pure white; *Jackmanii*, purple; *Madame Edouard Andre*, red.

Trumpet Vine. *Bignonia*. A rampant, wild grower that makes an ornament of an old stump or dead tree. The trumpet shaped flowers are orange-red and very striking.



Climbing Roses make wonderful hedges and fence-covers

Everblooming Roses

THE Rose has always been the Queen of the Garden; in size, color, texture and fragrance, it combines, in its finest forms, the qualities that place it above all other flowers. The list of varieties is endless, thousands being in cultivation; and yet new varieties are being developed and introduced all the time. Many of the new varieties are good but no better than others; they meet the demand for novelties and attractive names. And now and then comes a new Rose of surpassing merit.

The collection offered here includes just a few varieties of outstanding quality and yet the assortment covers the whole range of colors. It is as impossible as it should be unnecessary, to describe Roses; we can do no more than mention the color and some distinguishing points and leave the imagination of the rose-lover to supply the deficiency of language. A Rose—a sunset—moonlight on the water—the violet's fragrance,—are things that can be realized; but they cannot be put into words. All these Bush Roses are Hybrid Tea, monthly-blooming varieties.

Price: Heavy, field-grown plants to bloom the first season, **\$1.50 each; \$15 the Dozen; \$90 the Hundred.** Except National Emblem.

Bush Roses

Golden Emblem. Received the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society. Yellow in color, very free-flowering; a fine garden and bedding rose.

National Emblem. A perfect rose. The color is dark red overlaid with velvety crimson shading to vermillion at the edge of the petals. The buds are long and pointed, the flowers full and perfect, and produced with marvelous freedom throughout the entire season. This variety is originally from McGredy of Ireland, recognized as one of the greatest rose hybridizers. Mr. McGredy considers National Emblem as one of the finest of his introductions and his contributions to the list of new roses have been many and notable.

Price of National Emblem, heavy, field-grown plants, **\$2 each; \$20 the dozen.**

Miss Lolita Armour. The blooms are large, full and double. The color is deep coral red, suffused with golden, coppery red. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and free-flowering.

Daily Mail. Some years ago, this rose won the gold cup offered by *The Daily Mail* of London and was awarded also the Gold Medal of the National Rose Society of England. The flowers are of good size and well-shaped. The color is a coral-red shaded with yellow at the base of the petals.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. A distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter towards the edge. No so double as some, but the buds are very fine and the color is altogether unique.



National Emblem



Golden Emblem

Columbia. Strictly an American rose. The flowers are large, full and double, the color a brilliant rose pink of a fixed shade that does not fade out. The flowers are very lasting and are beautiful even when full-blown. It is very fragrant. One of the most popular varieties with the florists who grow great quantities in hot-houses, and one of the very few roses of that class succeeding equally as well and producing equally as fine blooms in the garden.

Constance. A hybrid from Pernet-Dueher of France whose new roses are in a class by themselves and all distinguished by wonderful combinations in which yellow is always outstanding. This variety is noticeable for its long, orange-yellow buds more or less streaked with crimson.

Frau Karl Druschki. Another perfect rose. The buds are of great size, of perfect form and pointed; the stem is short and the leaves make a setting that is unusual. The color is pure waxy white. No variety blooms in greater profusion nor more continuously. In every way, the best of all white roses.

Gruss an Teplitz. The reddest of all red roses, a dazzling scarlet. While the individual blooms are not as double as some, they are graceful if loose and the effect is striking. Others are better for cutting but none surpass the wealth and rich color of the Gruss an Teplitz in the garden.

Red Radianee. An improvement over the better-known Pink Radianee. The color is a clear cherry-red. The flowers are not of the largest size but they are well-formed, attractive in bud and when open and produced in great profusion throughout the whole rose season. So hardy for a rose of this class, so constant and so generous of bloom as to make it a general favorite.



Los Angeles

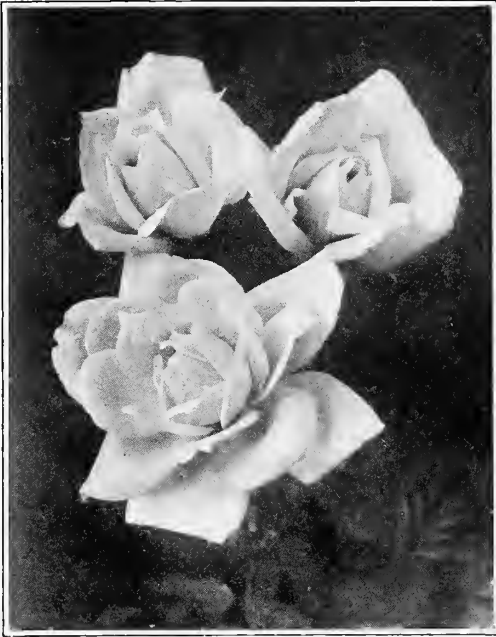
Los Angeles. An American rose regarded as the finest variety produced in this country. The flowers are on long stems and of mingled shades: flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with gold at the base of the petals.



Red Radianee



Gruss an Teplitz



Mrs. Aaron Ward

A Bed of Roses

Is always the most charming thing in any garden. If you plant the collection of bush roses offered here, you will have all colors, dark red, pink, yellow and pure white and abundant bloom and fragrance from spring until autumn.



Miss Lolita Armour

Climbing Roses

Climbing American Beauty. The name is unfortunate because, while the well-known American Beauty is one of the parents, the newer and climbing variety is far superior. American Beauty is strictly a rose for growing in hot-houses; it is poor at best outdoors. The Climbing American Beauty, on the other hand, is one of the finest roses for the garden. Not only is it as strong and vigorous a grower as those of the Rambler type blooming but once in the spring, but the flowers of Climbing American Beauty are perfect individually, of large size, fully as large as the blooms of most of the dwarf bush roses, fragrant and of a handsome rosy crimson color. It is unique in being a hardy climbing rose with blooms suitable for cutting.

Excelsa. A glorified Dorothy Perkins with great trusses of small double flowers of rich crimson. Superior in every way to Crimson Rambler as it has rich abundant foliage that does not mildew.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. Extremely large blooms of flesh-pink color, deepening in pink towards the center. The blooms are very full and often four inches across. The growth is healthy and vigorous. The fragrance is delightful. A wonderful addition to the list of climbing roses because of the size and quality of the flowers.

Silver Moon. Another very vigorous grower with pure white flowers as large as four and a half inches across. The blooms are semi-double and very attractive. We include this as the best hardy climbing white rose.

Gardenia. Sometimes called the Evergreen Rose because of the persistent and almost evergreen foliage. The color is bright yellow fading to a creamy-white when fully open. The petals are curiously incurving like those of a Gardenia, hence the name.

Aviator Bleriot. The buds and blooms are very double of deep saffron yellow. The foliage is abundant and very bright and glistening. In severe winters, it is grateful for some protection.

Paul's Scarlet. A new climbing rose good in bud and when open. The individual blooms are of fair size, not extra large, and of the most vivid scarlet, in fact the most dazzling red to be found in any climbing rose. It is sure to become very popular.

Price: Very strong plants grown for two years in the open ground, \$1.25 each; \$12 the dozen; \$90 the hundred.

Tree Roses

Standard or Tree Roses are roses budded at the top of strong, straight stems, about 4 feet from the ground. We offer a limited quantity of extra nice little trees in the following colors: white, red, pink, and yellow, at \$4 each.

PLANTS, PLANS and PLANTING

ALLING S. DeFOREST LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
SIBLEY BLOCK ROCHESTER NEW YORK
Fellow American Society of Landscape Architects

May 9th, 1922

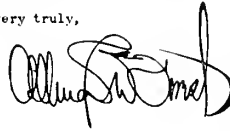
J.G. Mayo & Company
E. & B. Bldg.
Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Mayo:

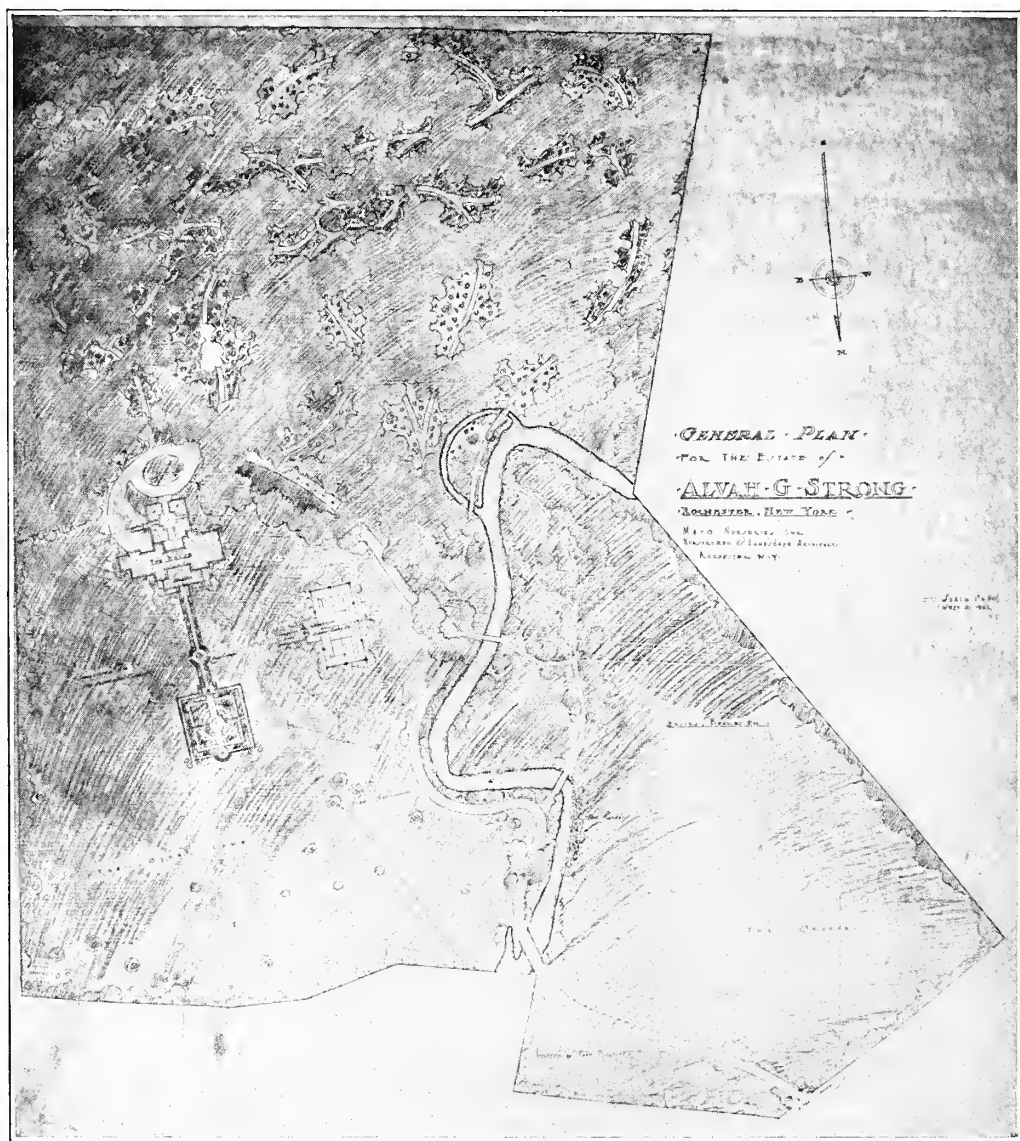
The roses for Mr. Eastman's garden were delivered Saturday and planted. This was by far the finest stock of rose bushes that I have ever planted, good strong healthy plants. I want you to know that I greatly pleased with the quality of the stock you furnished.

Yours very truly,

ASD/M



THE Mayo Roses mentioned so handsomely in this letter, were planted in the extensive grounds of Mr. George Eastman, of Kodak fame, one of the show places of Rochester.



GENERAL plan of the Strong Estate as laid out and planted by us.

The pictures opposite are a few of the charming situations and beautiful vistas in the same grounds. The aim throughout was to develop existing natural beauty and its enhancement with the aid of intelligent and harmonious landscape work.



In the Woods



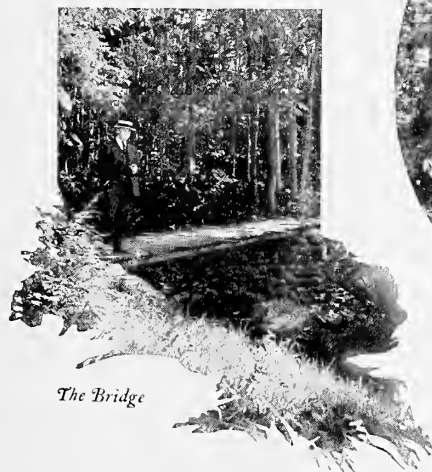
The Twin Birches



The Brook



A shady Path



The Bridge



The Brook again

*I*N the Strong Estate, Rochester, N.Y.
Plants, Plans and Planting by
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